

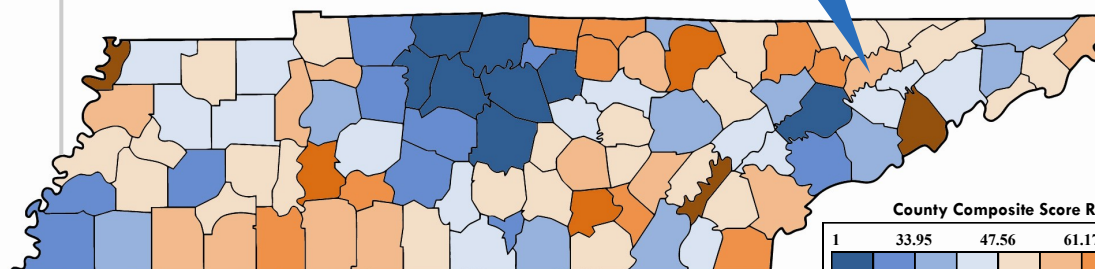
The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: GRAINGER COUNTY

2012

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County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

Population (2010): 22,657

Pop. Density: 74/square mile

Seat of Government: Rutledge

Largest City: Bean Station

Down from 64th

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Monroe	69	Employment and Earnings Composite	63.80	81 ▼
Benton	70	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$21,434	95 ▼
Warren	71	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	61.18%	95 ▼
Bledsoe	72	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	62.4%	70 ▲
Lawrence	73	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	8.8%	54 ▼
Dyer	74	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	47.9%	5 ▲
Overton	75	Economic Autonomy Composite	53.63	63 ▼
Hardeman	76	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total†	26.5%	26† ▼
McNairy	77	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	6.7%	94 ▼
Grainger	78	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	71.0%	86 ▲
Houston	79	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.18%	16 ▲
Johnson	80	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	18.1%	86 ▼
Clay	81	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	21.0%	61 ▲
Polk	82	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	43.1%	38 ▲
Hardin	83	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	11	22 ▼
Lewis	84	County Overview: Considering that Grainger posted one of the lowest income gains and the largest wage disparity in the state, local poverty rates among women compare surprisingly well among Tennessee's counties. Grainger has also improved in high school-related rankings, though a smaller percentage of women now hold degrees in the county than did in 2000. These mixed results were weighed further down by a growing population of uninsured women; bringing Grainger 14 places lower, to 78th in the state, overall.		
Jackson	85			
Sequatchie	86			
Union	87			

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

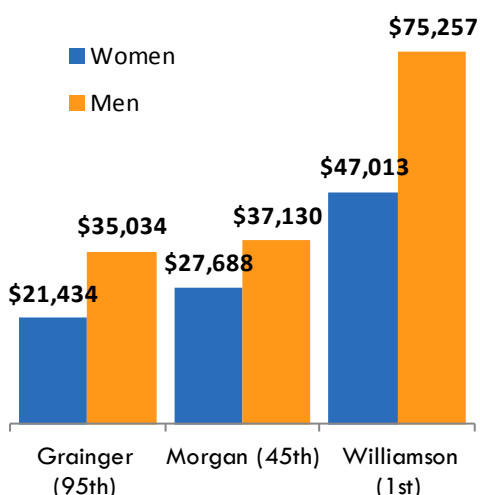
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Grainger County

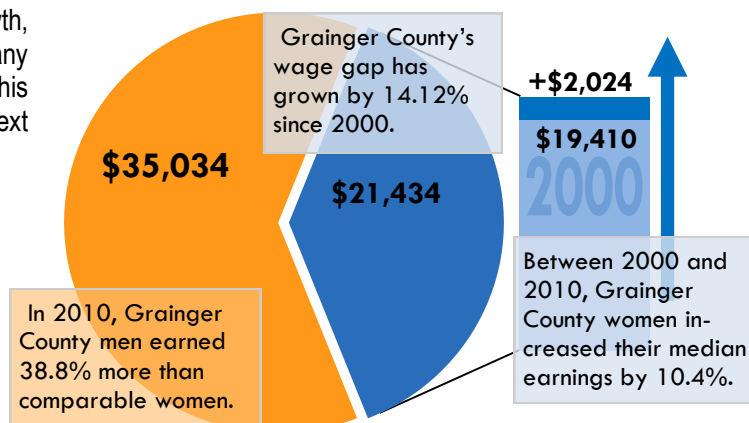
▼ Earnings

Grainger County women have experienced a modest increase of 10.4 percent in median income since 2000. Worsened by such slow growth, women in this county earned less in 2010 than any other county in the state, down from 81st in 2000. This is particularly significant when examined in the context of inflation, which grew more than twice as fast.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



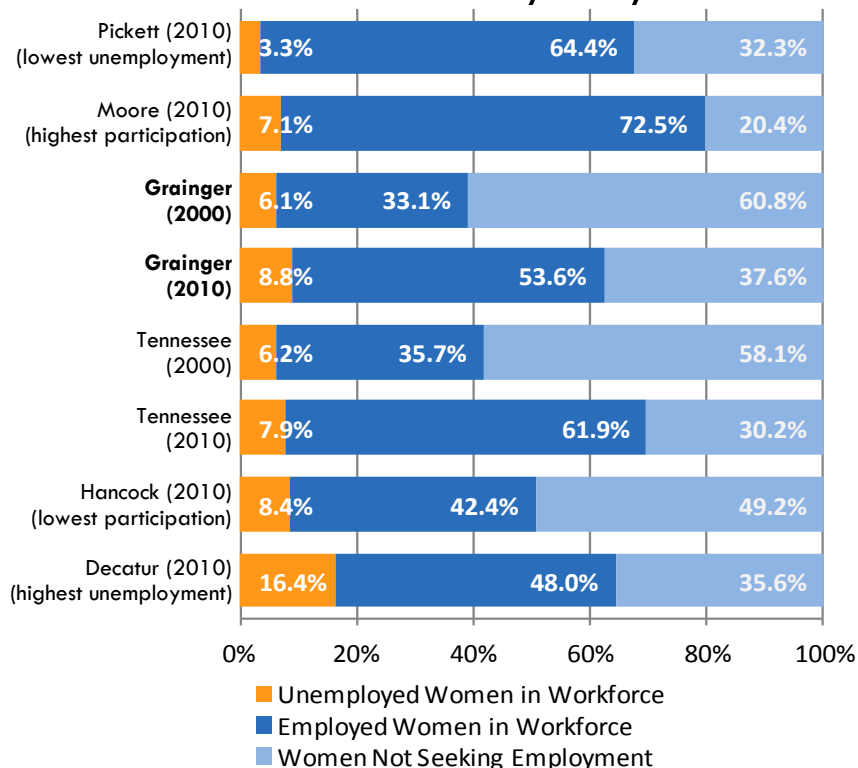
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



In addition to trailing their female peers statewide, women in Grainger County have fallen further behind men in their county as well. In 2010, Grainger women were estimated to make \$9,442 less than comparable men, whose wages grew more than three times as quickly as women in the previous ten years. This disparity corresponds to women making roughly 61 percent of men in Grainger, and represents the worst wage gap in the state of Tennessee.

◆ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year

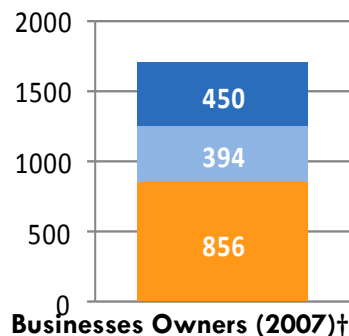


Unemployment among women in Grainger County has risen 2.7 percent since 2000 and dropped in statewide rankings from 47th to 54th in 2010. At a rate of 8.8 percent, local women are 0.9 percent more likely to be unemployed than the average Tennessee woman. Women with children under the age of six are less likely to be searching, at a rate of 5.2 percent, while 9.1 percent of men in the county are jobless.

It is likely that Grainger's increase in unemployment was partially caused by an influx of women into the local labor pool. Since 2000, the number of women employed or searching for work in the county has increased by two-thirds and risen in statewide rankings from 73rd to 70th. After this increase, women overall are 12.3 percent less likely to participate in the workforce than men, and 4.9 percent less likely than women with young children.

The Status of Women in: Grainger County

■ Female Owned ■ Joint-Owned
■ Male Owned



Grainger County women have made great gains in managerial presence since 2000. Countywide, over 24 percent more managers were female in 2010, rising dramatically to 5th from 50th, and outperforming state estimates by 11 percent.

Small samples sizes make it more difficult to predict business ownership trends in Grainger, but women are projected to control a share of local businesses in 2007 that is roughly equal to that seen in 2000; resulting in a three-spot drop in rank to 26th.

When also considering joint-owned firms, women have a stake in 49.7 percent of all local businesses.

Women At Work

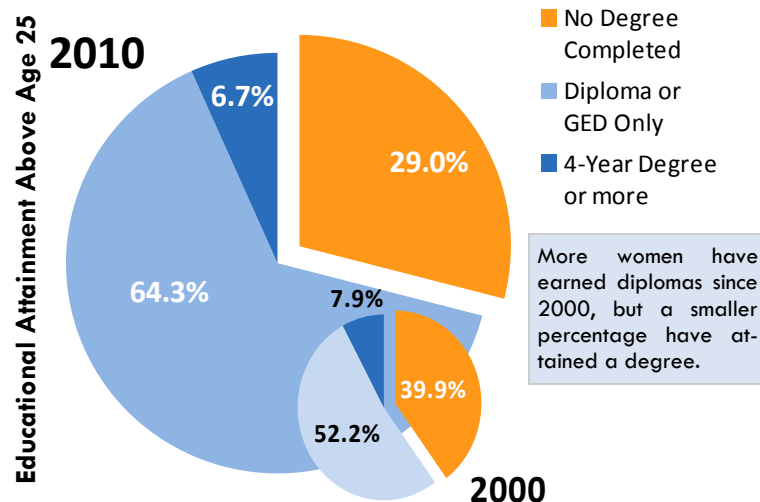
Business Management

The incidence of women managers in Grainger increased dramatically from 23.6% to 47.9% between 2000 and 2010.

Business Ownership†

The percentage of women business owners in Grainger is estimated to have hovered around 26% between 2000 and 2007.

Education



Women continue to struggle academically in Grainger County, with mixed results in statewide rankings since the year 2000.

The percentage of women holding four year degrees, for example, has actually decreased by 1.2 percent and fallen further in this category's rankings from 78th to 94th.

In contrast, the percent of women holding diplomas increased in Grainger by 10.9 percent, and improved two ranks to 86th.

The dropout rate of 0.18 percent was also an improvement, rising in rankings from 30th to 16th and comparing very favorably to the state rate of 0.61 percent.

Living

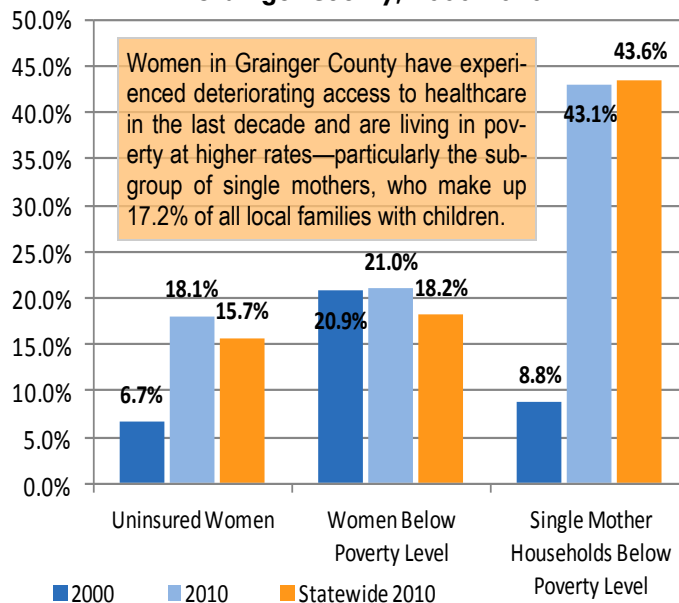
Between 2000 and 2010, women in Grainger County saw a decrease in health care access as well as an increase in poverty.

Regarding health insurance, over one in six women in the county went without in 2010—11.4 percent more than in 2000—and were 2.4 percent less likely to be insured than women in Tennessee, overall. This population of women nearly tripled in ten years, causing Grainger to drop significantly in this indicator, from 28th to 86th.

Women in Grainger are roughly three percent more likely to live in poverty than Tennessee women overall. The local rate has not changed since 2000, however; resulting in a relative boost in in this indicator's ranks, from 82nd to 61st.

Though women overall seem no better or worse off, single mothers have been keenly affected by recent trends. Data from 2010 shows that these women are almost five times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as they were in 2000, and are more than twice as likely to do so as the average woman in Tennessee or Grainger.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Grainger County, 2000-2010



About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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